

## ENVOYS SURVIVE.

British Minister Reports That Attack Ceased on July 16.

FOUGHT 26 DAYS; 62 KILLED.

Brave Defence Against Chinese Rifle and Artillery Fire.

EARLY ADVANCE OF ALLIES.

Powers Favor This Despite the Threat by Li Hung Chang.

No Bargain With China for the Lives of the Ministers—Sir Claude MacDonald's Letter is Dated July 21 and Europe Has Strong Hope That the Situation Has Not Grown Worse Since—First Secretary of the German Legation Also Sends Out a Letter and Calls for Early Relief—British Officials Still Believe That the Chinese Government is Guilty of Complicity in the Outrages.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 30.—The Admiralty has received a despatch from Admiral Bruce de Taku, via Chefoo, July 29, forwarding the following message which he received on July 28 from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister in Peking:

"The British legation at Peking, from June 20 to July 16, was repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides with both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 there has been an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position.

"The Chinese barricades are close to ours. All the women and children are in the British legation.

"The casualties to date are 62 killed, including Capt. B. M. Strouts of the Royal Marines, and that (sic) number of wounded are in the hospital, including Capt. L. S. T. Halliday of the Royal Marines. The rest of the legation are all well, except David Oliphant and Warren, killed.

"July 21." MACDONALD.  
LONDON, July 31.—The Chinese situation is again radically changed by yesterday's news. The belief now seems justified that many foreigners, including most of the Ministers, were still alive ten days ago, and, considering the situation then, it is hardly credible that even the fanatic barbarians are so mad as to have destroyed them since.

The tidings bring an immense sense of relief to Europe, which is all the more grateful because it was not expected. In the highest quarters the problem now presented is terribly embarrassing. It amounts to this: Can the nations stultify themselves by bargaining for the lives of their Ministers?

There is only too good reason to believe that Li Hung Chang means what he says when he intimates that the survivors in Peking will be slaughtered if the allies advance. It will, of course, be said by the wily Oriental that the Chinese Government is scarcely able to restrain the rebellious Boxers, who will kill the foreigners despite the efforts of the authorities if the allies advance. It is believed that the Ministers are really held as hostages and that the Government is all but to protect them if it chooses.

Despite all doubts concerning the situation, England, Germany and France, and it is understood the United States also, favor the quickest possible advance. The attitude of the other Powers is unknown, but Japan is probably of the same opinion. No other course is compatible with the dignity of civilization and the future security of foreigners in China. Moreover, it is what the imperiled legations themselves ask and they are not likely to advise what would result in their own undoing.

The latest light on the situation also indicates that the resistance will be less than was recently expected. Therefore the relieving column may undertake the task with smaller numbers than were considered necessary a few days ago. There is no good reason, therefore, why the force should not move at once.

England and Germany will make no bargain of any description with China before securing the safety of their representatives. They will put no limits whatever upon their liberty of future action until this point is secured. It is not believed here that any Power will condescend to negotiate until all the foreigners are freed and unconditionally given up.

It should also be added that the latest news does not shake the belief in official circles here of the guilty complicity of the Chinese Government in the Peking outrages.

The official disproof of the massacres that were reported so circumstantially as occurring on June 30 and July 6 not only opens the eyes of the public to the worthlessness of the floating gossip of Shanghai, but exposes the methods of certain catch-penny newspapers of London, which did not shrink from professing their ability to narrate with gruesome preciseness how the legation staffs shot their wives and children, how the bodies of women and infants were torn to pieces or sliced up and thrown to the mob, how the heads of the victims were borne on the rifle muzzles of the maddened murderers, and how there was not a single foreigner left living in the Chinese capital.

It has been repeatedly emphasized in THE SUN's despatches that this gossip was wholly unsubstantiated and unprovable. It is now

## COLER SIMPLY CAN'T RUN.

BROTHER F. W. LOST SOME \$300,000 OF FIRM'S MONEY IN SPECULATION.

Father Made Up the Amount and Took the Helm, but Insists, as He Can Under the Firm's Agreement, That the Comptroller Shall Come Back—Firm Sound as Ever.

Comptroller Bird S. Coler telephoned to THE SUN last night from Liberty, Sullivan county, a reiteration of his statement that he would not run for Governor this fall and that at the expiration of his term of office he would return to his private business. He said:

"It has been impossible since I have been in office to pay any attention whatever to private business and it will be so all my term except the affairs of the Comptroller's office. I have occupied my night and day. I have no regrets because I think that during the time something has been accomplished that compensates for the personal loss."

The reasons that prevent Mr. Coler from accepting the nomination for Governor are both of a family and business nature and are of so imperative a character as practically to leave him no other choice than positively to resist all pressure, no matter how strong, to permit the use of his name in connection with the Governorship.

The family reasons have their origin in some recent financial operations on the part of the Comptroller's younger brother, Francis W. Coler, which seriously compromised Francis W.'s standing with the firm of W. N. Coler & Co., and which resulted in his retirement from that firm in the early part of this month. In direct violation of an iron-clad rule of the firm, Francis W. Coler went into speculations in securities without the knowledge or consent of other members of the firm. In these speculations Francis W. Coler was unsuccessful and lost considerable sums of money. It has been reported that these sums in the aggregate amounted to \$400,000, but Col. W. N. Coler, Sr., the founder and head of the firm, told THE SUN reporter yesterday that this was a considerable exaggeration of the actual amount. Young Mr. Coler's operations, nevertheless, had created such dissatisfaction in the firm that Mr. Coler, Sr., who had retired from the firm, was called in to take charge of the firm's affairs and was in Europe, cut off from his pleasure trip abroad short of the first of July and returned to this country and to the management of the firm which he had left twelve years ago, as he supposed, for good.

At the time of Col. Coler's retirement from business he distributed his interest in the firm among his three sons—W. N. Coler, Jr., Bird S. Coler, the Comptroller, and Francis W. Coler. Francis W. Coler was not at that time of age. He had been a student in Germany and in France, and afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in this country. It was arranged by his father that on his coming of age he should be admitted to the firm as his brother's partner. But young Mr. Coler preferred the practice of the law and opened an office in Chicago, thus leaving the two sons—W. N. Coler and Bird S. Coler to represent the family in the firm. The personal affairs of W. N. Coler, Jr., together with those of his mother-in-law's estate, demanded so much of his attention that he felt constrained to retire from the firm, and he did so. As did Mr. Campbell, Col. Coler's son-in-law, who also was a member of the firm through the interest of his wife. Mr. Campbell is now the president of a bank in North Dakota.

This change left Bird S. Coler and Francis W. Coler representing the family in the firm, and then came Bird S. Coler's advent into politics. It was a rule of the firm that none of its members should engage in any other business, and this rule Francis W. Coler ignored. He not only invested money in securities without the consent of the other members of the firm, but he became a member of the firm and with practically nobody to impose upon him the rigidity of the firm's rules of doing business he made a very serious investigation on the part of the firm's principals that the firm had adopted. This was in reference to speculation. It was an iron-clad rule of the firm that no member should make any investment in securities, no matter what their nature, to an amount over \$2,000, without the consent of every other member, and that consent in writing on one of the regular firm contracts. This rule Francis W. Coler ignored. He not only invested money in securities without the consent of the other members of the firm, but he invested rather heavily, and furthermore lost on the investments.

Probably \$200,000 would cover the amount of these losses, practically a life in comparison with the firm's resources, even had Col. Coler when he retired from the firm assumed and made good all of Francis W. Coler's indebtedness to the firm, an indebtedness which in fact exceeded the amount lost in speculation, for when he came into the firm and took the interest of his brother, W. N. Coler, Jr., he did not advance the amount of capital that was due from him and this deficiency still remained on the books to the detriment of the firm. The firm's principals, therefore, were forced to look to the fact that the Imperial troops surrounded the Tartar City. The despatch added that a strong body of Chinese commanded by Hwang-sun surrounded the legations and the river was blocked by sunken craft. A breach had been made in the left bank of the river in order to flood the country to the eastward.

The other telegram said that a letter dated Peking, July 22, had been received from a Japanese Colonel saying there had been no firing on the legations since July 17.

OUR TROOPS READY TO ADVANCE.  
With the British They Are in Shape to Move.  
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
From a Staff Correspondent.

TIENTSIN, July 27, noon, via Chefoo, July 26, and Shanghai, July 30, 7:05 P. M.—The British and American troops are getting into shape for an advance on forty-eight hours' notice. They will make a demonstration toward Tangian, then, according to information received by the Russian Legation in Peking, the Chinese are preparing to resist.

BRITISH, July 30.—The Cologne Gazette to-day confirms the substance of Admiral Remey's report that the deliberations at Tientsin concerning the appointment of a commander of the allied forces were without result. The Gazette urges the Powers to set aside all petty national jealousies and to make a speedy advance on Peking possible. It asserts that Germany makes no claim to the chief command and is ready to place troops under the direction of a leader who may be agreed upon by the allies. The Gazette concludes as follows:

"Germany will agree to any proposal so long as the practical end is secured and an immediate advance on Peking is undertaken."

INDIA'S CONTINGENT ARRIVES.  
Part of the Force to Be Landed at Hong Kong, the Others to Go North.  
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 30.—A despatch from Hong Kong to-day's date says the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa, the British cruiser Marlborough and the British transports Duke of Portland, Sirha and Serawa have arrived there. The transports bring the troops from India. The Duke of Portland will land her troops at Hong Kong. The Sirha will proceed to the north. The Chinese regiment at Hong Kong is ready to start for the north.

LI PING HENG KILLING CHRISTIANS.  
Marching Toward Peking With an Army of 15,000.  
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Peking, July 30.—The French Consul at Shanghai cables that a Chinese army of 15,000 men under command of Imperial Commissioner Li Ping Heng is marching, by order of the Empress Dowager, from Nankin to Wou-chow, murdering Christians and plundering property. The French protected cruiser Pascal has arrived at Shanghai. The Chinese are becoming uneasy. The Marquis de Fokien are becoming uneasy. The Marquis de Fokien are becoming uneasy. The Marquis de Fokien are becoming uneasy.

## THE MURDER OF HUMBERT.

HE WAS HIT BY EVERY SHOT FIRED BY THE ASSASSIN BRISCI.

Dead When the Palace Was Reached—The Assassin Says He Left America to Kill the King, but Had No Accomplishes—Other Arrests Made—Grief of the Queen—Remained All Night Beside the Body—Home Is in Mourning and Perfect Order Prevails in the Country—Government Announces Humbert's Death in the Name of Victor Emmanuel III—Squadron Goes to Meet the Later—Masses of Sympathy From All Europe.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, July 30.—The conflict of testimony which inevitably attends such unexpected occurrences as the assassination of King Humbert makes it difficult to ascertain the precise circumstances of the King's murder, though all the essential are accurately known. The King had been staying for some days at his favorite residence at Monza, and his patronage of the local gymnastic fête was a characteristic instance of the interest he bestowed on affairs which interested his neighbors. His Majesty arrived at the gymnasium at 9:30 P. M. A leading Milan newspaper, the *Corriere della Sera*, thus describes what followed:

"The King at once took his place on the platform and the tumultuous cheering of the people. He wore civilian attire, and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. In distributing the prizes, his Majesty made a speech which he concluded by saying:

"It gives me great pleasure to be among my own people after so long an absence from Monza."

"These, as it proved, were the last words King Humbert uttered publicly. The distribution of the prizes ended at 10:30 o'clock, and on leaving the platform the King entered the first of the two four-wheeled carriages that were waiting. He sat on the right of the carriage. The assassin, the chief aide.

"On the carriage began to move the members of the various gymnastic societies gathered round and cheered the King enthusiastically. His Majesty, smiling and acknowledging the demonstration, brought the carriage to a temporary halt.

"It was beginning to start again when three revolver shots rang out, starting every one. The horses were frightened and began to rear, and almost simultaneously the people saw that the King had fallen into the arms of his aides, bleeding from his neck and forehead.

"The murderer was instantly recognized and the enraged people fell upon him with the evident intention of killing him. He was killed, cuffed and beaten with canes. He would not have escaped alive if carbiniers and members of the fire brigade had not rushed through the crowd and seized the culprit. That the King had fallen into the arms of his aides, bleeding from his neck and forehead.

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## FOUR MORE SOVEREIGNS MARKED.

Anarchist Murders Planned—Italy Had Been Warned of Plot to Kill Humbert.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, July 30.—A despatch to the Temps from Rome says the Anarchists have decided to assassinate four European sovereigns besides King Humbert.

The correspondent says the Austrian authorities warned the Italian Government on June 30 that the death of King Humbert had been determined upon by the Anarchists. As a result of this warning the police guard around the King was increased. When Signor Saracco assumed office as Prime Minister he continued these precautions.

The King noticed the increase in the number of detectives who followed him constantly and objected to it. He said he desired a reversion to the old order of things.

THE CRIME ANGRERS EUROPE.  
It Also Causes Uneasiness, Especially in Paris and Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 30.—It was not until nearly noon to-day that the assassination of King Humbert became generally known here or even in Italy itself. Then it was accompanied by the announcement of other news which made the evening papers record the greatest series of important events ever simultaneously chronicled in London. So it happened that the murder of the King was crowded on the bulletin boards by the capture of two Boxers, and both in turn were eclipsed by the first declaration of the beleaguered foreigners in Peking still survive the attacks of the barbarians.

Truly the European appetite for startling intelligence was surfeited to-day, if never before. The terrible fate of King Humbert, though it may not have started the world and made it dumb with horror, as it would undoubtedly have done had the assassination occurred in peaceful times, none the less and exasperated all countries and all classes in Europe. It is no exaggeration to say that King Humbert was personally the most popular of the sovereigns of continental Europe. He had none of the pride or arrogance of kings, and only his own subjects, but European generally, esteemed him as humane and held him in the friendliest regard. Hence the bitterness of the universal execration of the causeless crime which removes him.

It needs no explanation to make it clear that the crime will be without result so far as any political effect is concerned in Italy or elsewhere. It will strengthen the monarchist institutions in Italy and lessen the influence of the Socialist danger that has disturbed that unhappy country during the past few years.

The Prince of Naples, now King Victor Emmanuel III, scarcely commands the same degree of affection that his father enjoyed, but this is merely because he had not the opportunity to win it, and the circumstances under which he succeeded to the throne will bring to him loyal support from almost all classes.

There is no confirmation of the report that the plot which resulted in the death of King Humbert included the murder of four crowned heads. There is some uneasiness in Paris and Berlin especially, but the Anarchists have never yet had the courage to strike twice in quick succession. It appears rather to be their policy to seek one royal victim each summer in order to gratify their diabolical vanity.

One feature of the outrage causes some apprehension in England. This country has been immune heretofore because it is the only European refuge of Anarchists, and they are quite ready enough to forfeit their asylum by attacking the British rulers. There are, however, some who fear that it may now be necessary for the members of the British royal family to curtail their freedom of movement on account of Anarchist dangers.

This would be particularly irksome and distasteful to the Prince of Wales, who to-day went openly to the Italian Embassy to express his sympathy as soon as he heard of the death of the King.

All the evidence now at hand tends to prove that the plot for the murder of King Humbert was hatched in the United States.

ROME IN MOURNING.  
Queen Margherita's Grief—Government Too Lament Wounded Anarchists.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ROME, July 30.—There has been a constant stream of visitors at the Quirinal all day. Four books were filled with the signatures of the callers. The diplomats visited the Foreign Office to convey expressions of sympathy and horror from their respective governments.

Popular emotion is increasing in intensity. Houses are being draped with crepe, and many shops have been closed. There are, however, half mast from all the public and many private buildings. The house was closed to-day. There are similar observances in all the provincial cities—in fact, in almost every town in the kingdom.

The newspapers, without exception, denounce the crime, but the *Arena*, a Socialist organ, has been accused of publishing an article, which, while deploring the murder, declared that the responsibility for it rested on the Ministry generally, and ex-Prime Minister Pelloux especially.

As an instance of the popular feeling it was noticed this evening that some of the blinds of the Austrian Embassy were not drawn. A group of people gathered and howled until they were dispersed.

It is stated that when the Queen was informed of the death of her husband she burst into tears, exclaiming: "It is the greatest crime of the century. Humbert was a good, faithful man. Nobody loved his people more than he. He bore it all to himself."

Prime Minister Saracco is credited with saying to a journalist at the railway station as he was leaving Rome with the other Ministers for Monza:

"We are struck with horror by the terrible crime. The assassins have dared to murder the most chivalrous sovereign in Europe. Our fault has been that we have been too generous in dealing with these monsters."

Ex-Prime Minister (ris), according to an interviewer, said: "The horrible tragedy is the natural sequence of the excessive leniency we have shown the enemies of our institutions."

The municipal authorities have taken precautions to maintain order. The Chief Magistrate of the city has issued a manifesto expressing his grief at the death of the King. The newspapers dwell on the noble qualities of King Humbert and declare that it was owing to his love for the working classes that he was fallen a victim to the assassin's bullet.

MILAN, July 30.—The people are clamoring for summary justice. All the shops are closed and business of all kinds has been suspended. There is general mourning and a people are much impressed at the awful deed.

## ASSASSIN'S HISTORY HERE.

SILK WEAVER AND ONE OF AN ANARCHIST GROUP IN PATERSON.

Name Gaetano Bresci, They Say—Worked in Hamilton & Booth's Mill—Came a Year Ago and Left on June 5—Wife and Child Said to Be in Hoboken—Former Associate Talk Proudly of His Crime—Anarchist Editors Malatesta and Cianciolla Connected With Him—Both of Them Have Left PaterSON—Malatesta Is in Europe.

The assassin of King Humbert was known in PaterSON, N. J., as Gaetano Bresci, not as Angelo Bresci. Bresci lived at the Hotel Bartholdi, 325 Straight street. He was employed as a silk weaver at Hamilton & Booth's factory. Bresci was described last night by A. Botta, the proprietor of the hotel, as a man about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighing 150 pounds. He had a dark mustache and walked with a slight stoop of the shoulders. Bresci was a man of few words. He spoke English well. His wife and a young daughter lived at West Hoboken and are still there, so far as Bresci's friends in PaterSON know, for he did not take his family with him to Italy. His wife is not an Italian. Bresci went to PaterSON about a year ago. He left there on June 5.

He was a member of "Gruppo Diritto all'Esistenza," whose address is given as "P. O. Box 1630, PaterSON, N. J." That is the official title of the association or "group" of Anarchists of PaterSON, and means "The Right of Existence Group." It has about one hundred members, most of whom are employees in the silk mills. The headquarters are at 333 Market street, where they occupy the entire third floor. They also publish at that address a weekly paper called *La Question Sociale-Periodico Socialista-Anarchico*.

There are three Italian colonies in PaterSON. The principal one and the one in which the Anarchists have their stronghold is on Straight Street, where there are, and comprises about three blocks of tenements. In that neighborhood Gaetano Bresci was well known and he is already on a journey by the readers of *La Question Sociale* and by the members of the "Gruppo" as a hero and a martyr. These Italians all seemed anxious last night to make an exception to the rule that when an Italian gets into trouble his countrymen hold their tongues and deny all knowledge of the man or his affairs.

A SUN reporter went to the Hotel Bartholdi to ask for information relative to Bresci, expecting to be told that no such man had ever been heard of there. On the contrary, Botta, the proprietor furnished the description of the man and told what he knew about him. A customer in the bar-room stopped for a moment and exclaimed: "He killed the King! He was well. 'Twas a good thing to kill the King!'"

This speaker seemed to have expressed the sentiment of the crowd. They all gave their approval and vied with each other in trying to tell something about Bresci. But while they gloried in what the assassin had done, they emphatically disclaimed any previous knowledge of his plans.

"I did not know where he was going or what he was going to do when he left here in June," said Botta. "He never talked much. He had many letters from Italy, and they all came addressed to my place."

"Have the Anarchists any regular place of meeting in this neighborhood?" was the next question asked of Botta. He was prepared, but answered in the affirmative by nearly every one in the saloon.

"I'll show you the way," said one man. The offer was accepted, and on the way from the Bartholdi to the house at 333 Market street the voluntary guide said that he was not an Italian Anarchist, but a Russian nihilist, Morris Poritz. "We all think the same," he explained. "It's a right. I am welcome at the group. They will tell you all."

The prediction of the nihilist that the Anarchists would be loquacious proved true. It was not the regular meeting night of the "Gruppo" but at least fifty of the members were upon the third floor talking about the killing of the King. The man who seemed to be the chairman of the unofficial gathering was Francis Wiedner, manager of *La Question Sociale*. Wiedner is a Tyrolean. He can speak five languages and has used for them all in his dealings with the Anarchists of Market street, English, however, is not one of the five.

He shook his head when asked about Bresci and then sent a man out of the room. The messenger returned with an attractive looking young woman to whom every Anarchist in the room turned to greet. She was introduced as Ernestina Travella, an employee in the silk mill by day and an Anarchist all the time. She acted as interpreter for Wiedner, but answered many of the questions on her own account. She began by saying in very good English:

"We are all Anarchists and most of us were fortunate enough to know Gaetano Bresci. He was a good man."

The young woman then took a rubber stamp from the table, pressed it hard on a red ink pad and then inked it down on a sheet of note paper leaving a "print" of the society.

"There is a name of our group," she explained, "and we are not ashamed of it. Now what is your name and in what way are you going to print that we are proud to know Gaetano Bresci, the man who has killed a bad King?"

The answer to that question was written down by the young woman and then she said: "You see we are not secret. We are not criminals; the police may come to our meeting if they want to."

It was known by the members of this society that Bresci was going to kill King Humbert. The girl repeated the question to Wiedner who made a long answer and seemed to be excited.

"No," replied Ernestina, "we do not make up these things in advance. Each man acts according to his own will and in accordance with the opportunity as it presents itself to do a good thing."

"Was Bresci selected for this work?"

"No," the woman said with a laugh, and without bothering to ask Wiedner. "There is no selection ever. That is a foolish idea and people who know anything about Anarchists of the autonomist group laugh at it."

"Now the thing is done, does this society approve it?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, yes," exclaimed the woman, and then repeated the question to the chief. After his reply she said: "Bresci was a bad king. He was not good to his people. We sympathize with Bresci. The King is killed and there is no help for it."

"Would you approve the killing of the Czar of Russia or the German Emperor?"

This question was repeated to Wiedner and half a dozen men began to talk at once. The woman stamped her foot and snapped her fingers until the more excitable members quailed down, and then the manager of *La Question Sociale* answered: "We do not anticipate in that way," and the interpreter: "I have said that there is no selection of this one or that one to do a bad thing for our cause and we do not make up these things in advance. After all is over we approve and sympathize. We are not against the men who are kind, but against the throne. There can be no good king. A good man can't be a good king. But we wait. We wait until the Czar."

## DIDN'T WANT TO KILL THE SHAH.

Paris Police Arrest a Persian Actor Who Carried a Tin Sword.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, July 30.—During the visit of the Shah of Persia to the Exposition to-day a Persian actor wearing a sword around his waist for the purpose of presenting a petition to the police thought the actor intended to assassinate the Shah and arrested him. Later on when the matter was explained he was released.

The proposed reception to the Shah at the Elysee to-night was postponed on account of the assassination of King Humbert.

THE PLACE IS TENDERED TO EX-GOV. ROGER WOLCOTT OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President has tendered the place of Ambassador to Italy to ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, and the Secretary of State has asked the Italian Government if Mr. Wolcott will be acceptable.

SUED FOR \$5,000 AFTER BEING HORSEWHIPPED.  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—Former Alderman George R. (Gib) one of the well-known Democrats in this city, was made defendant this afternoon in a suit for \$5,000 on the charge of alienating the affections of Mrs. Stella E. Ronald, the complainant. George E. Ronald is a prominent citizen. The suit follows close upon the horsewhipping of Alderman Cooley by his wife, who discovered Cooley and Mrs. Ronald in a carriage at night just about to drive away from a hotel at Savin Rock, near this city.

NO EXCESS FARE TO ST. LOUIS.  
The New York Central "St. Louis Limited," giving magnificent service via Lake Shore and Big Four, has been told upon his good nature of

AMASSADORSHIP TO ITALY.  
The Place Is Tendered to Ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts.

SUED FOR \$5,000 AFTER BEING HORSEWHIPPED.  
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